

Independent action by France but also against what Germany believes is a French effort to deliberately reduce the German military force in the Ruhr even below the figure specified in the August protocol.

To-day's French reply evoked comment from the German delegation here, who accuse France of having failed to observe diplomatic courtesy as while written before the French military advance began, it was not delivered until several hours after French troops had actually occupied the zone.

The Germans emphasize the point that the protocol gives permission for the Berlin Government to maintain in the Ruhr district a force of twenty battalions for the purpose of protection until April 10, with the assurance of an extension of this time limit in case an emergency continues there, and yet, they declare, Premier Millerand, in his note this morning, insists on the complete withdrawal of the German forces from that region.

The SUN and NEW YORK HERALD are informed that the Berlin Cabinet met this morning and again this afternoon without making any official announcement, but was almost unanimously in favor of allowing the Reichswehr to continue operations in the Ruhr district as planned, removing all surplus troops at the end of a seven day period and insisting that the Peace Conference, and not France, decide how long a protective military force of twenty battalions be allowed to remain there.

## FRENCH WILL TAKE THREE MORE TOWNS

Continued from First Page.

people on their way to their usual occupations. The proclamation follows:

"The German Government, yielding to the pressure of the military party, has launched a hasty offensive of the German troops against the working population of the Ruhr basin. In doing so it has violated one of the most imperative and most solemn stipulations of the peace treaty.

"In the conversations which have been taking place to this day the French Government has made all efforts in order to dissuade the German Government from undertaking this military action, which a little more reflection would have made it possible to avoid.

"The Reichswehr troops have none the less invaded the Ruhr basin, and the Government of the French Republic feels compelled to secure guarantees in order to bring the Berlin Government over to the respect of its signature.

"I have this been instructed to order the immediate occupation of the cities of Frankfurt, Hanau, Darmstadt and Dieburg.

"While proceeding to that occupation I wish to assure you that it does not involve any hostile thought toward the laboring populations of the region. Its only purpose is to insure the execution of the treaty. It will come to an end as soon as the troops of the Reichswehr have completely evacuated the neutral zone.

"Regulations for the conduct of the German population in the occupied cities include the following provisions:

"People are temporarily forbidden to circulate in the various communities from 8 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock in the morning.

"More than five persons must not collect in streets or in private or public meetings without authorization.

"Newspapers must be suspended, and permission must be given to use the telephone and telegraph. Postal censorship is temporarily established, wireless installations must be dismantled and the use of carrier pigeons is forbidden.

"All arms and grenades must be deposited in city halls within six hours after the posting of the proclamation, but regular police will be allowed to retain sabres and revolvers. Safety guards must disarm.

"Any infraction of these rules will result in court-martial.

"Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Höchst, Koenigsstein and Dieburg, as well as all towns within the circle of Gross-Gerau, Lang-Schwalbach and Wiesbaden, with the exception of Hiebrich, are declared under a state of siege.

"German authorities and public services will continue to function under French military officials, and strikes will not be tolerated.

## NOYES REPUDIATES ALLIED COMMISSION

### U. S. Representative Refuses to Approve French Acts.

By the Associated Press.

CORLENE, April 6.—It was learned today at the office of Pierpont B. Noyes, American Rhineland Commissioner and representative of the State Department in the American occupied area, that several days ago Mr. Noyes formally disassociated himself from any action the High Commission might take involving it directly or indirectly in a possible French advance into unoccupied territory.

It also was stated at the office that Mr. Noyes had notified Washington of his action.

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## NOTE OF GERMANY RESENTS ADVANCE

Offered to Let French Occupy Region if Own Troops Did Not Get Out.

## WANTED PERIOD FIXED

Berlin Says Army Was Sent to Combat Anarchy, Not to Fight Workers.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 6.—The German note dealing with conditions in the Ruhr district, which was handed to the respective Charges d'Affaires in Berlin, begins by stating that grave reports received of sanguinary fighting in the Rhineland-Westphalian region in the middle of March caused the German Government to request permission of the Allies to send a limited number of troops to the temporarily menaced zone. The German Government at the same time offered guarantees for the due withdrawal of these troops.

The French Government replied that it could comply only if allied troops occupied Frankfurt, Hanau, Homburg, Dieburg and Darmstadt for the same period and in equal strength, as the German troops were in excess of the limit already permitted.

**Agrees to Occupation.**

Setting aside the serious objections to further occupation of German territory, the German Government declared its readiness to consent to the allied troops entering the place named. In the event that such German troops as were employed had not left the fifty kilometer zone within a fixed period to be determined by the allied Governments.

It appeared from the negotiations conducted with the Allies on the subject by the German representatives, according to the note, that the allied Governments had declared they agreed in principle to this. The British Government and the French Premier made declarations to this effect, and the French Government then waited proof that order could be maintained in the fifty kilometer zone without the entry of troops.

The note argues that the highly disquieting news which had unceasingly arrived since left no doubt that the speedy restoration of peace and order was impossible without temporary military intervention, and contends that the position was so critical that not only the welfare of the population in those regions but the entire economic life of Germany was seriously menaced. Communists and mobs terrorized the entire public life, made indiscriminate requisitions and plundered and threatened life and security.

The note further says that the agreements accepted by the newly formed executive and central councils with a view to restoring law and order were useless because the insurgents who concluded them no longer had power to carry them out. The German Government is of the opinion that it proved to the allied Governments that the systematic restoration of law and order by the troops could not be delayed a single hour.

"The German Government," adds the note, "is responsible for the lives and liberties of its countrymen. It therefore believes that it should no longer await the formal consent of the allied Governments to the entry of German troops, but further retard the advance of the troops."

"This is not an action against the German working population, whose representatives have, on the contrary, urgently begged help, but a measure to combat the anarchical elements. The German Government does not doubt that the allied Governments in these circumstances

## French Troops Disarm German Police Force

PARIS, April 6.—An official communication issued this evening says:

"The military operation contemplated against Frankfurt and Darmstadt was begun to-day in the early hours. The troops of the Thirtieth Corps took part in the operation and met with no resistance. The encircling of the two towns and the occupation of important points of the circle were completed at 11 o'clock by our cavalry, which in the afternoon occupied Hanau, previously evacuated by the German troops."

"A battalion of German security police was taken over in the Frankfurt barracks and disarmed."

stances and having regard for the position in which Germany finds herself will give their consent, which the German Government hereby requests.

**Would Give Guarantees.**

"It repeats most emphatically its previous offer to give every conceivable guarantee for the immediate withdrawal of the troops after the restoration of order. It would especially be prepared to agree to the despatch of an inter-allied commission which could convince itself on the spot up to what date the presence of troops is justified by the situation."

"The German Government hopes that the allied Governments will not fail to recognize that Germany is forced (to take this action) by a situation imperatively demanding intervention in the event of a delay may involve irreparable disaster. It also considers that it is not acting contrary to the spirit of the peace treaty, whose stipulations have the purpose of promoting and safeguarding the peace of the world and are equally not opposed to a temporary doubtfully devoid of all aggressive tendencies."

"The German Government continues firmly resolved to respect its engagements, but for this purpose the speedy restoration of a state of authority is required in a region where law and order are fundamental and antecedent to conditions for the execution of the most important stipulations of the peace treaty."

## HOPES AMERICA WILL ADOPT FRENCH VIEW

Liberte Says Treaty Only Partly Makes Up Losses.

Special Cable Dispatch in The SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Tuesday, April 6.

PARIS, April 6.—In an impassioned appeal in the *Liberte* for American recognition of the French right to compel the vanquished aggressor to respect the essential clauses of the peace treaty, the newspaper expresses the ardent hope that the American public will not let opinion be guided by journalists controlled by President Wilson.

"With his interest lack of knowledge of European conditions, will be that," President Wilson—find in our advance beyond the Rhine an excuse for his letter to Senator Hitchcock regarding pretended French militarism," the *Liberte* asks. "As if the machine guns and tanks of the German army advancing into the Ruhr does not testify to the real military peril."

It also recalls the historic aid of Lafayette to America, and asks whether American attitude and affection would have survived if France diplomacy had been employed to rob America of the fruits of her victory, and adds:

"France must today find full reciprocity. The influence of the American President in having imposed a peace treaty which compensates France only partially for her losses should not be overlooked, and American principle must now express recognition of French rights."

## 'GALLIC MILITARISM' CRIES CHANCELLOR

Mueller Says French Premier Changed Mind on Generals' Advice.

## DEATH STRUGGLE MENACE

If Allies Tolerate Step, Calls It Beginning of Anarchy Never Before Seen.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 6.—Chancellor Mueller declared to-day that M. Millerand, the French Premier, at first formally consented to Germany's present military action in the Ruhr district on the assumption that the operations would consume only two or three weeks, and alleged that, influenced by the French Generals, he decided "to make political capital out of Germany's internal conditions." The Chancellor also asserted that the present French procedure was bound to give aid and comfort to the German Spartacists, who continue to flaunt their lawlessness wherever they are given the opportunity.

"The occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Hanau and other German places by the French," said the Chancellor, "is a fresh attempt of Gallic militarism on the peace of the world—peace only just restored after an era of misery. It will meet with the strongest condemnation by right thinking men and women everywhere."

"The French assertions that the German military measures in the so-called neutral zone against the lawless bands of the Ruhr constitute a violation of the peace treaty are but a flimsy pretext for wanton aggression."

"The material which the German Government has already published and which is yet to appear will plainly show that our action amounts only to a temporary policing measure absolutely warranted by the complete state of anarchy prevailing there, and far from being a violation of the treaty was indispensable to enable Germany to live up to some of the treaty's most important provisions."

## ARMED WOMEN SLAIN IN FIGHTS IN RUHR

Gen. Kabitsch in Control in Northern Section.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 6.—The northern section of the Ruhr region, including Duisburg, Muelheim, Dortmund, Hamm, Sterkrade, Oberhausen and Schwerte, is now under the control of Gen. Kabitsch, according to a cable dispatch from Berlin.

The French advance guard, which entered the Ruhr district on Monday, has been repulsed in several places, and the French troops are now being driven back to their original positions.

The French troops are now being driven back to their original positions.

There's something about them you'll like.

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Commenting on the French advance

the *Freiheit* declares that it is in consequence of the German Government's foolish and irresponsible action—the Government's unfortunate ultimatum and Gen. von Watter's criminal provocation—and explains that the Government's persistence in sending regulars into the Ruhr district is the result of the French warning was due to the intrigues of the reactionaries leagued with the Reichswehr Generals.

The *Vossische Zeitung* describes it as the worst blow France has dealt against the idea of reconciliation.

Vorwarts says: It should not be forgotten that French action would have been impossible but for the legend of German militarism, which is to-day Germany's most dangerous enemy."

## Condemns Government's Course.

The general tone of newspaper comment on the French advance includes a good deal of criticism of the Government, especially as the papers say they were officially informed last night that the German legation at Paris did not view the situation pessimistically. Opposition papers are bitter, charging the Government with incapacity in handling the whole situation. The reactionary *Tagliche Rundschau*, attack Chancellor Mueller not only for "misleading the country regarding France's attitude" but for "permitting continuous official misrepresentation of the Ruhr situation as improved, thereby creating the impression abroad that German troops were needed less there than they actually were."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* regrets that the question of pacifying the Ruhr district was not submitted to the Supreme Council, instead of dealing with France alone.

The *Tagblatt* is unable to understand why France could not have waited a week, which length of time the German Government mentioned as necessary for the restoration of order, and says: "France's coercive measures create unnecessary friction."

The *Local Anzeiger* believes the German Republic has been endangered and that its inner development will be retarded for months.

George Bernhard, the political writer, while condemning the French action in the Ruhr, admits a technical breach of the treaty by Germany so far as the number of German army units in the neutral zone is concerned. He says the Government has placed itself in an equivocal position, and concludes: "Germany's fate lies in France's hands, but Germany's fate is also Europe's fate, and in Europe's ruin France will also find her grave."

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By the Associated Press.

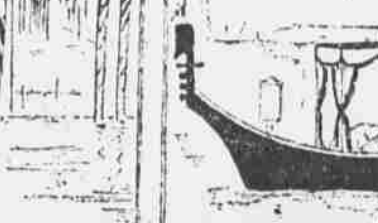
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according to newspaper reports, is in the hands of Gen. Kabitsch, operating from Wesel.

The disarmament of the population is progressing, but only where the Reichswehr are in full control. The desperate character of the fighting is indicated by the report that among the number of killed have been several armed women. It is stated that only the employment of artillery and of armored cars won the victory. It is again reported that Russian officers are active on and behind the Red front.

The distribution of food supplies to the starving is being organized by rail and automobiles with the cooperation of the local authorities. From Essen come fresh reports of plundering and terrorism.

## Toy Balloon Kills Child.

Eleanor Lohle, 5 years old, playing in the yard at the rear of her home at 636 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, last night with a toy balloon, blew it until it stretched very thin and broke. The explosion forced the rubber mouthpiece down the child's throat and she died in spite of her mother's frantic efforts to dislodge it.

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